

## EFFECT OF REVOLUTION IN CHINA ON MISSIONARY WORK

Bishop Bashford Says It Will Be Helpful in Deepening Sense of Need Springing Out of a National Crisis—Rural Church Problem

(Southern Missionary News Bureau, Ida Clyde Clarke, Editor.)

The effect of China's revolution upon missionary work has on the whole been helpful, says Bishop J. W. Bashford. The deepening of the sense of need springing out of a national crisis led to an increased sense of the necessity for some sort of religion and revealed such a widespread knowledge of Christianity as to astonish even the missionaries.

Boldly and frankly within the past two years many leading educators, business men, and officials have affirmed that a religion stronger than Confucianism is necessary for China at the present time, and that Christianity will best meet this need.

Not long ago I addressed a meeting of a thousand students in a government college. A Confucian professor presided. In the course of my address I explained our political problems in America, and tried to show how God had guided us in their solution. At the close of my remarks the Confucian professor asked me how long we had been a Christian nation previous to the American revolution.

I replied that Christianity is a personal religion, and that not all our people even now are Christians, adding that our religion had been brought from the old world by our Puritan forefathers, and had influenced our civilization for a hundred and fifty years before the American revolution. Quickly, the professor turned to the students and said: "You can easily see how Christianity prepared America for her revolution. China's only hope lies in Christianity. The sooner we recognize this fact and act upon it, the better for us all."

"Another old man, who remains a Confucianist simply because he has several wives, spoke with me one day about China's financial situation. I told him that the first treasurer of the United States had advanced his own money to pay soldiers, and that later (the nation being unable to repay him for some years) he himself was imprisoned for debt. The Chinese financier then inquired how long we had been Christians before our revolution. Upon my reply, he declared 'Christianity was clearly needed for the personal and financial sacrifices that made possible your great republic.'"

**Latest Sunday School Figures.**  
During the International Sunday School Convention recently held in Chicago, the statistical report showed that there are now 18,441,036 enrolled pupils and 1,690,739 officers and teachers in the Sunday schools of North America. The aggregate increase during the past three years has been 1,823,686, which is an average of 1.66 per cent for every day during that time.

**Immigration of the Past Year.**  
The complete immigration statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30 were given out only recently. The total number of foreigners who entered our country during the twelve months was 1,218,580. This was an increase of only about 20,000 over the preceding year, but represents a large gain over the figures for 1912 and 1911. But for the falling off in immigration for June the fiscal year just closed would have recorded by far the largest number of foreigners coming to this country of any year in our history. The next few months will, of course, show few coming to our land from Europe but many returning to the homelands to take part in the war.

**Pessimists, Take Note.**  
Let those who think Christianity is a spent force ponder the following: When Carey, the first Protestant missionary of the world, sent to India, the whole number of nominal Christians in the world was about 200,000. Now there are 500,000,000. When he, in the eighteenth century went from Christendom as missionary to the dark world of heathendom the population of the world was about one thousand millions. It is now supposed to be about fifteen hundred millions, which is only another way of saying that while the population of the world has increased during this period 50 per cent, and the ratio shows that the cause of Christ advances more within the past twenty-five years than it did in the seventy-five years preceding.

**Missionaries and Medicine.**  
Whatever opinion we may hold of missionaries, there is one side of the case that ought to appeal to all of us. It is the medical side, says Dr. Frank Crone. The most striking thing to a sympathetic nature that is noticeable in heathen countries is the vast amount of uncare-for disease. The maimed, the deformed, the suffering, the insane, are to be found everywhere, but in non-Christian countries their condition is appalling. In a recent book by J. S. Thompson, "China Revolutionized," the author says: "A traveler can not pass through China without being mobbed by the

sick to be cured. 'You are a foreigner; you must be a doctor; cure me and mine; cure me, man of Jesus.' It is amazing. Were I a billionaire, I am a thousand times sure that I would send a thousand medical missionaries to China for five years, each man to hire a Chinese under-study, and carry a full surgical and medical chest. Then I would leave the Chinese pupils to carry on the work and would spend the rest of my life listening to the marvelous tales which my five thousand friends had to tell of what they had seen and done."

The fundamental difference between Christian civilization and heathenism is that the former puts the emphasis on the individual, and the latter upon class.

Christianity is the energy that hatched democracy.

The world conflict is between democracy and autocracy.

### Rural Church Problems.

In the last annual report of the board of trustees of the American Christian Missionary society under the head of "Rural Churches," there are these significant statements:

The government of the United States, four years ago, called national attention to the danger of rural retrogression, and the country life commission has instituted surveys that have been of great value industrially, socially, and morally. Vigorous work must be prosecuted in small towns, villages, and the open country if we would conserve our strength. It is reported that in the state of Missouri one thousand country churches have recently been abandoned. The neighboring state of Illinois has one thousand seven hundred such deserted churches. Over 90 per cent of our congregations and nearly three-quarters of our membership are in the country. Evidently the atrophy of this part of our body is a most serious affliction. The conservation of our country forces is fundamental to our future development.

### Opportunities in Latin-America.

Consular representatives of Latin-American republic met recently in New York to consider the serious trade situation due to the European war. A statement given out by these representatives says: "North Americans can not appreciate the terrible predicament South American republics are in as a result of the European conflict. There has been a complete paralysis of trade, and the paralysis extends even to foodstuffs. Credit has been wiped out, and merchants are unable to place orders, as all business heretofore has been done with European firms." According to the sentiment expressed at the meeting, the only possible relief for these conditions is in the extension of credit by United States exporters and manufacturers.

### Japan's Message to America.

In a chapter on "Christianity in Japan," in a volume of essays entitled "Japan's Message to America," by eminent Japanese, the Rev. Tasuku Harada says: "Government schools are now like full grown men and the Christian schools like boys." He calls attention to these facts: "In the four imperial universities there are 500 instructors and 7,600 students. In the 53 schools devoted to technical and higher education, there are 2,000 instructors and 7,500 students. In the 450 middle government schools the number of pupils exceeds 160,000. The mission schools of the same class have an enrollment of but 3,416 pupils, and the higher grades of only 332."

### From Many Lands.

Great Britain has more Mohammedan subjects than any other power in the world. Its ruler governs more Moslems than any other four rulers put together. The total number of followers of the Arabian prophet living in the British empire is probably about 88,000,000, and of these 66,000,000 are natives of India. There are more Mohammedans in India than in any other country on earth. According to a recent report, there are 600,000 Russians in New York.

Independently and jointly with state boards, the American Christian Missionary society last year supported 381 missionaries, assisted 711 places, baptized 7,685 persons, added by letter and statement 7,290, additions unclassified, 602. Total accessions to the church, 15,577. Organized 65 churches, raised for state missions, \$39,046.92.

The Church of England bishop of Calcutta recently pointed out in an appeal for the evangelization of the Mohammedan world that Mohammedans from one-eighth of the world's population. Of the twenty Indian clergymen in his former diocese of

Lahore, no less than ten were converted Mohammedans.

The Protestant Christians in Japan now number 52,972, or a little over one in one thousand population. The continuation committee of the world missionary conference, in planning for a forward movement in the work of evangelizing that country, has set as a goal an increase in the protestant missionary force from 406 to 1,000 and a fourfold increase of Japanese workers—from 1,366 to 5,490.

Clocks are uncommon luxuries among the natives in West Africa and events are dated by the every-day happenings. For example, a native writer wrote that she received the news of her sister's sickness "a little while before the guinea fowls talk," i. e., about 5 o'clock in the morning.

As an indication of the operations undertaken by medical missionaries, Dr. Maxwell, of the Presbyterian church of England, had to undertake last year—probably typical of all mission hospitals: Cataract removals, 23; iridectomy (not for cataract), 11; eclampsia, 2 (both children saved, one afterwards killed by the relatives); amputations, 9; for haemorrhoids, 37; for fistula in ano, 37; phillimos, 8; rupture of urethra (complete): Wheelhouse 5; necrosis of lower jaw, 15; necrosis of femur, 5.

## How a Modern Battle Looks as Viewed By a Bystander

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fence or in a ditch. Instead of the blazing cannon he would see wisps of thin smoke rising from behind hills far in the rear, the light cloud from the smokeless powder where the guns are concealed. Along the trenches he would see no serried array of soldiery; only here and there a head and shoulders darting up for a moment to drop back after delivering its fire.

"Thus much for the pomp and circumstance of glorious war on the modern battlefield. Only the bursting shells and the bodies scattered motionless on the ground evidence the deadliness of the affair; for, of all things, the troops strive, as far as possible, to remain during their advance in small bodies, thereby the less attracting the fire of the enemy.

"And now, at 500 yards, the firing line has come to a halt. It is beginning to grow tired and discouraged and jagged. It has lost some of its best officers, for the officers must lead the men and thus bear the brunt of the fire. Many squads are without even non-commissioned officers or any soldier capable of taking the initiative and moving on. Soldiers have been falling on all sides, and they cannot reply to the enemies' fire with any effect. One or two men, unnerved, after two hours of constant strain, give way and start toward the rear. It is a critical moment, and one that is always liable to happen.

**The Vital Moment.**  
"This is the moment that the officer commanding in the field must seize or run the risk of panic and defeat. He whispers a hurried order to the bugler by his side. Swiftly the bugler lifts his instrument and blows half a dozen notes. It is repeated to right and left and rear. Then behind the faltering line there is heard a cheer and, from their cover 100 yards behind, the supports come with a rush and merge into the front ranks. The effect is instantaneous. Every man feels renewed courage and, while the artillery redoubles its efforts to the notes of the bugle, the men so lately dispirited take new heart and dash forward to cover ahead. And now, when they are within less than 300 yards from the enemy's trenches, the bugle rings out again, to be taken up by the bugles far in the rear.

"Signalmen behind cover wave flags to the signalmen near the artillery. Suddenly the artillery fire, that has been spread over a half mile of the enemies' works, is concentrated upon a bare 200 yards of trench. Now indeed it is, in the words of the dispatches, 'veritable hell.' The bursting of the shrapnel strikes the ear in one continuous, rattling roar. The smoke and dust from the bursting shells hide the trenches, as in a fog. Closer the attacking line moves up, now keyed to the highest pitch of excitement for the impending charge.

"Converging from right and left toward that devoted 200 yards of in-trenchment, they hurry forward, now careless of cover, until the shell are bursting but a few yards ahead of them. This is the supreme moment. The signal is given to form line as best they can, for speed is essential, and to fix bayonets.

"Suddenly the artillery ceases fire and, for a brief moment, there is a dead silence, agonizing after the rearing, shrieking shells. Then the bugles ring out, and delivering one volley at the figures of the defenders who are now mounting the trenches, they spring forward for the charge, close-massed, yelling like demons.

"In a moment they are at close quarters with the enemy. For a moment they halt, stopped by the shock of collision. But at that moment, the reserve, the last line of the three that has suffered but little, comes swarming up. They steady, they stiffen and then with a rush they are up and over

the trenches. The enemy, swept away by the storm, surrender or fly on all sides.

"And the battle is won! It has taken more than two hours of heart-breaking, nerve-racking work, and a loss of a quarter of the attacking force. The enemy suffered nearly as much."

### THE WORLD'S NEED.

**The Appeal of President Wilson to Americans To Be Calm.**  
Chicago Herald (Ind.)

The President of the United States yesterday made an appeal to all Americans to remain calm during the European conflict. He declared that the United States owes it to mankind to remain in a position to help the rest of the world during the present crisis.

President Wilson puts the appeal on high and true grounds. The world has such need of America as it has never had since this country was established to be a refuge for the poor and oppressed of all nations. The world has need of America, and America cannot, must not, fail in it, the hour of its greatest need.

Motives of the highest self-interest dictate calmness and common sense to America at this moment. These motives alone would have furnished a sufficient justification for the President's counsel of wisdom and moderation. But over and above this aspect of the case looms the higher reason that by such a course America will serve humanity.

The United States owes it to humanity to remain calm, neutral, peaceful, self-collected, so that at the proper moment it may proffer its good offices to restore peace among the warring peoples of Europe, and back that proffer with all the prestige of a great and friendly nation that has kept her material and moral resources unimpaired amid the conflict. . . .

During recent events in which our country has been involved President Wilson's reference to humanity seemed to many people a trifle academic. Today, in the glare of the great conflagration that is bursting over Europe, we see clearly how noble is even the will to serve humanity, how great the obligation, how priceless the opportunity which the European situation presents to our country.

Strong, calm, self-contained, self-confident, fearing naught, realizing that by what almost seems a special interposition of Providence, our country is the only one of the great powers of the European race that is beyond the widening ring of war, the only one that remains to speak with disinterested voice for peace, let us wait the favorable opportunity that the President desires to serve humanity.

### SPURNING AID, REGIMENT WON HILL BY CHARGE

**Story Told in Paris of French Troops Who Begged Permission to Finish Work.**

Paris correspondence New York World.

As an illustration of the spirit that animates the French regiments the story is told of an incident at Soissons, where, after three days' incessant fighting, a single infantry regiment that had assaulted the enemy's position time and again was compelled to retire. At the close of the third day, by a bayonet charge, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the latter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy digging intrenchments.

It was necessary to carry the position before the digging was finished, if it was to be taken at all, so the commanding officer, recognizing the exhausted condition of his troops, sent for reinforcements, whom he ordered to charge.

The regiment felt humiliated at the call for reinforcements, and petitioned their colonel to be allowed to finish the work themselves. Permission was reluctantly given, and despite their previous 72 hours of arduous fighting, the remains of the regiment charged up the hill and carried it by assault. They lost heavily in the effort, but their pride has been satisfied.

### "THE MIDNIGHT GIRL" COMING AFTER LONG BROADWAY RUN

**Musical Attraction of Consequence at The Grand Soon.**

(By The Press Agent.)  
The Academy of Music will offer next Monday, October 12th, its next really big musical attraction, "The Midnight Girl," which was produced by the Shubert Theatrical Syndicate last season at the 44th Street Theatre, New York, and ran for six months at that theatre.

Much of the success of "The Midnight Girl" is due to the unlimited wealth of scenic investiture that the Messrs. Shubert are noted for giving all of their productions, then too there is the daintiness of the music which set Broadway to whistling its melodious tunes and the plot which is most captivating the scenes being laid in France.

The music in the French style, lightly orchestrated, is melodious and exceptionally agreeable to the ear. It contains an abundance of solos, duets and concerted numbers which allow Madison Smith and Viola Gillette, two of the principals, many opportunities to exert their skill.

The cast of "The Midnight Girl" is unusually brilliant, containing a large number of well-known musical comedy favorites, a large chorus and an augmented orchestra.